Polynomial Factoring solution (version 623)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 + 2x + 25 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(2) \pm \sqrt{(2)^2 - 4(1)(25)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(2) \pm \sqrt{4 - 100}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-96}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 6}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 4\sqrt{6}i}{2}$$

 $x = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{6}i$

Notice that i in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -6 - 9i and -7 + 4i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-6-9i) \cdot (-7+4i)$$

$$42-24i+63i-36i^{2}$$

$$42-24i+63i+36$$

$$42+36-24i+63i$$

$$78+39i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 - 10x^2 + 29x - 20$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-1).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2 - 9x + 20)$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-4)(x-5)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = -(x+2)^2 \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-5)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

